



MN-83 INVITES

THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL

'MOSCOW NEWS' GYMNASTICS COMPETITION

- The tournament will be held on March 25-27 at the Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.
- 30 countries will attend, including Japan, the GDR, China, the USA, Bulgaria, Romania, Spain, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Portugal, Cuba and Poland.
- The USSR has tentatively announced the following women's and men's squads (two teams will compete, one of them has de concours). Women — Natalya Yurchenko, Albina Shishova, Yelena Vasolova, Olga Mastapanova, Svetlana Murzunenko and Vera Kolesnikova. Men — Alexander Tkachev, Artur Akopyan, Alexander Pegeraiov, Dmitry Blosorchev and Vladimir Artyomov.
- Chief judge — Valery Kudenov, Merited Master of Sport of the USSR.
- Two main prizes will be awarded for the women's and men's free programmes in the all-round event. The winners of the ten individual events will be presented with the prizes by the paper's editorial board. The winning gymnasts will be awarded medals of the USSR gymnastics federation.
- For the second year running the Izmailovo Palace of Sport will host competition in individual events for gymnasts who fell to make the finals in Lushniki.
- The designer of the paper's prizes, Valentin Rozonov, is chief artist of the Gzhel pottery makers and a Leningrad Komsomol prize winner.
- The earlier tournament winners were: Women—Svetlana Grozdova (1974 and 1976), Helli Kim (1975), Mariya Filatova (1977), Yelena Mukhina (1978), Stella Zakharova (1979 and 1980), Aila Mysnik (1981), Natalya Yurchenko (1982) (all of the USSR). Men — Viktor Klimenko (1974 and 1975), Vladimir Marchenko (1976), Vladimir Markov (1977), Gennady Krysin (1978), Bogdan Mekis (1979), Sergei Khizhnyakov (1980), Yuri Kurovov (1981), Alexander Pogorelov (1982) (all of the USSR).
- The tournament is a prelude to the season highlights, such as the women's and men's European championships, the Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, with participation by foreign gymnasts, the Universiade in Canada and the world championship in Budapest.
- The editorial board invites Muscovites and guests of the capital, gymnastics lovers to attend the tenth jubilee tournament in the Palace of Sport in Lushniki, and hope to see plenty of schoolchildren who will be on spring vacation, among them.
- The later issues of this paper will tell you in more detail about the Soviet entrants and their preparation for the tournament.

EXCITING CHESS BOUTS ON

The world challenger series quarterfinal match between Soviet Grandmasters Alexander Belyavsky and Garry Kasparov had a very intricate plot this past week.

Kasparov led, 2-1, after three games. Nothing presaged a fierce struggle in the fourth game, which featured the Nim zovitsch defence for the first time.

Belyavsky, who played White decided, after some reflection to sacrifice his weak C pawn.

Sergei Kazakov again

Sergei Kazakov of the USSR by totalling 28 points in the two days of the individual ice speedway world championships took first in Eindhoven, Holland, has won his third world title.

Second-placed Anatoly Bondarenko, also of the USSR, lost to the ultimate winner in an extra heat. Erik Stenlund of Sweden came in third with 23 points.

Kazakov first started in motor racing as a schoolboy, when he took at a motor club in the town of Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

TTT's 22nd WIN

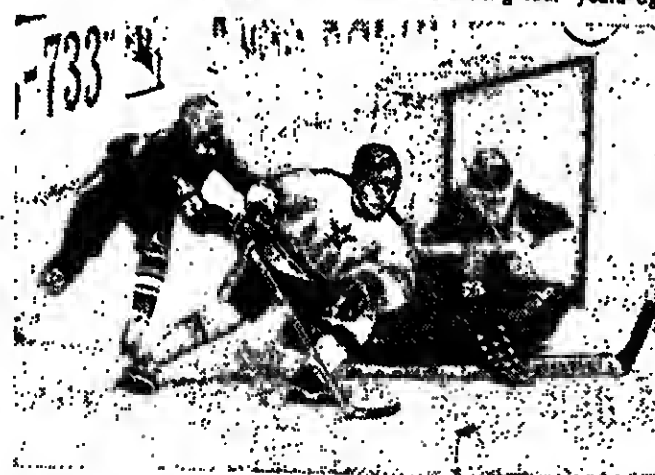
The TTT club won their 22nd jubilee 50th basketball championship rolled to a close in Novosibirsk. They totalled 52 points against 47 for the Central Army Club, who was runner up for the first time over Novosibirsk Dynamo got their third successive third place with 44 points.

This year the USSR will enter the world championships in Brazil, the European championships in Hungary and the Universiade in Canada.

and Kasparov took his time to capture it, and then another pawn, and thus he so advantage of two pawns but White was poised for attack in the King's cast and were very active in the centre. Belyavsky acted splendidly and Kasparov resigned in the 38th move and later took a break from the match.

Instead of March 7 the fifth game was played on the 9th. Kasparov played White. Up in the 12th move it was a repeat

Viktor BABIKIN, chess observer



Vladimir Krutov, of the Central Army Club, the Soviet champion, poised to score. Photo by Andrei Golovtsov



A moment during the stretch between team leaders Yankovskiy (right) and Konstantin Pugaev in the Davis Cup held in Moscow which the Soviet and French national teams clashed. The match was won by Noah and the overall score was 4-1 in favour of the Soviets. In the July 8-10 quarterfinals France will meet Paraguay, Argentina will face Italy.

Photos by Boris Kuder

'GOLD' DEBUT FOR LENINGRADERS

(Continued from page 1)

and newsmen commented on the performance, while the Austrian APA press agency described it as a "Bolshoi ballet on ice".

The pair, who study at the Leningrad physical education college, literally pushed their way into the figure-skating elite this season. They came third in the "Moscow News" Tournament and went to place second in the European championship in which they took part purely by chance due to an injury suffered by Marina Pestova and Siemsiav Leonovich. It was only then that they became the unanimous choice of the USSR Figure-Skating Federation president for the Soviet team for the world championship.

The noted Leningrad coach, Tamara Moskvina, took them under her wing four years ago.

Their chief qualities are poise, endurance and perseverance, she stressed. It was only in this case that I dared to change to musical accompaniment of the short programme following the European championship.

The pair has been completely single-minded in their pursuit of the top awards. In Soviet debutants have been trying for the gold at world championships since 1969, when it was won by Irina Rodnina and Alexei Ulanov.

There were no hot favourites in this championship's final event, said twice Olympic winner Alexander Zaitsev. As many as five to six pairs entered the office, and their debutants' success is all the more striking. Their programme were immensely complex and speedy and they came up with quite a few novelties. Their techniques are flawless. In my mind they blended the technical and compositional complexity of their programmes with superb artistry in execution.

Their chief rivals, last year European and world champions Sabine Baez and Tassilo Thibaut, of the GDR, made no mistakes but their programme were overamplified and one-dimensional.

Canadian Barbara Underhill and Paul Martin proved their class to place third.

American Scott Hamilton was the top male competitor for the third successive time. Norbert Schramm, of West Germany, and Brian Orser, of Canada, placed second and third. Alexander Pugaev, of the USSR, came home fourth.



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Indira Gandhi:

THE SUMMIT HAS BEEN A SUCCESS

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has spoken optimistically about the results of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit which ended in Delhi. The summit has been a success, she told journalists. The predictions of those who spoke of the forthcoming collapse of the Non-Aligned Movement have not come true. This is hardly surprising, since the Movement is based on certain principles, which cannot be abandoned by those peoples fighting for their freedom.

"While there are peoples in the world suffering from exploitation, the need for the Movement will remain."

The summit has demonstrated the unity existing among the non-aligned nations as well as the strength of their position on international issues, stressed I. Gandhi.

Speaking about the new set of tasks the Movement had undertaken, the Indian prime minister noted that its members would continue to fight for peace, disarmament and for the independence of all peoples, as well as for the establishment of a new economic order.

The prime minister expressed profound concern over the

B. KARMAL: Afghan people are confident of victory

Kabul. The Afghan people, who are fighting the forces who have unleashed an undeclared war against the revolutionary power, are confident of their eventual victory, said Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic

Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). He was speaking to delegates who attended a recent meeting of the dzhiga, a council made up of former leaders of the counter-revolutionary troops who have gone over to the side of popular power. B. Karmal called on the delegates to do all they could to secure independence and so

vergeity for their country and to build a new and free society in the republic.

On behalf of the dzhiga members, V. Shohravar, chief of one of the tribes in Gilmed assured the DRA leadership of their readiness to fight valiantly to defend the interests of the working people of the country.

In the meantime the trial has ended here of the French doctor Philippe Auguyard who fought on the side of the counter-revolutionaries.

The Auguyard pleaded guilty and said he repented what he had done. He gave his assurance that he would take no actions to harm the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the future. He again stated that during his stay in Kabul in September 1982 he had found no evidence of the use of chemical weapons. He came to this conclusion on the basis of information he had personally checked.

Ph. Auguyard has been given an eight-year prison sentence in keeping with DRA law.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE AZYKH CAVE IN THE CAUCASUS WAS QUITE PROBABLY THE FIRST PLACE ON EARTH INHABITED BY MAN, according to Azerbaijani scientist, Anvar Mamedov. Excavations in the cave, which is estimated to be nearly a million and a half years old, support his suggestion.

● A MAJOR COAL FIELD HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE SEKIN RIVER VALLEY IN THE FAR EAST. 5 kms of high grade

brown coal lie quite close to the surface which will enable the coal field to be developed in a very short time. It will supply the Khabarovsk district thermal electric station, which is in the process of being expanded, with local fuel.

● THE POWERFUL "MAGADAN" ICEBREAKER HAS CAST ANCHOR AT TALLINN SEA-PORT. It was built in Finland under a Soviet order providing for the delivery of 14 such vessels to the USSR. The first icebreaker, the "Mudyug", operates in the White Sea. The second, the "Magadan", has just completed its first voyage. It led caravens of barges to the Tallinn now port, presently under construction.

Via Soviet satellite

Delhi. A Soviet communication satellite aimed relaying programmes for Indian television.

The corresponding agreement was signed following the visit made by Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to the Soviet Union last autumn, to the effect that India leases a TV relay device on a Soviet Rinduga satellite internationally indexed as Stationar-3.

Stationar-3 is placed in a geostationary orbit and relays simultaneously with the Earth. The transmitting antenna, located in Delhi, sends TV signals to the satellite from whence it is relayed to all India's receiving stations. This enables direct Delhi television broadcasts to be received in the country's most remote corners.



'MOSCOW NEWS' PRIZE

OPENS GYMNASTICS SEASON

The 10th "Moscow News" Prize International Gymnastics Competition to be held at the Moscow Luzhniki Palace of Sport, opens on March 25. Organized jointly by "Moscow News" and the USSR Gymnastics Federation, it traditionally opens the big-time gymnastics season.

This year gymnasts will face many acid tests (the more important of these were listed in our No. 20 issue) and coaches have plenty of problems, too, the chief of them being the outline of their national teams with just a year and a half left to go before the 1984 Olympics.

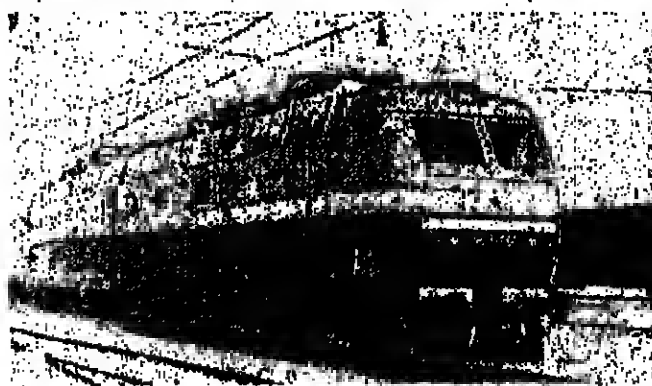
The Soviet coaches also have a lot on their hands.

Several entrants in the forthcoming contest recently attended the US Open Cup where Natalya Yurchenko and Albina Shishova came sixth and seventh and Vladimir Artyomov shared second place. But this was the beginning of the season and the hosts, of course, were trying to excel themselves at home.

On the balance, the competition at international gymnastics meets is becoming increasingly keen — for several reasons.

(Continued on page 8)

CZECHOSLOVAK LOCOMOTIVE FOR BAM



This new locomotive, the CSR which has been designed and built at the Skoda Locomotive Works in Czechoslovakia, is now undergoing a series of tests. It has been specially built

for the Soviet Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM), which is to link the Far East and Siberia. The engine's main asset is its reliability in Siberian frosts often dropping to minus 60°C.

USSR AND CHINA TO INCREASE TRADE

A 1983 trade and payments agreement signed in Moscow between the governments of the Soviet Union and China calls for more bilateral trade.

The agreement was signed by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade I. Grishin and Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Trade Jia Shi.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and to the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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'VIETNAMIZATION' OF THE SALVADORAN CONFLICT

New York. The United States has begun a "Vietnamization" of the conflict in El Salvador, seeking to draw in blood the popular uprising against the Washington-backed government. The latest step the Americans have taken in this direction is to adopt a new programme with which to "pacify" the rural areas in that Latin American country, writes "The New York Times".

It is modeled on a similar scheme which the United States launched during its criminal war against Vietnam. The newspaper has information that the new "pacification" programme has been drawn up by the US State Department, the American Embassy in San Salvador, and by Salvadoran officers. It has taken about two years to complete, and, according to "Newsweek", it will require a sharp

escalation in the American presence in El Salvador.

The programme provides for massive strikes against the "bases" of the patriotic forces, isolation of the patriots from the civilian population, and deployment in rural areas of "specialized" battalions and paramilitary "militia" detachments. The backbone of this "militia" corps is made up of ultra right-wing thugs who are carrying out reprisals against civilians.

To achieve this sinister goal, the Reagan administration plans sharp increases in military aid to the dictatorship. In the current fiscal year the White House has decided to seek congressional approval to raise this aid to 136.3 million dollars. It also plans to earmark 227.1 million dollars to secure the "economic" basis of the new programme.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS OVER IN FRANCE

Paris. In France, the municipal elections are over. After the first round of the elections, in which the right-wingers polled more than 50 per cent of the vote, the parties of the left have mobilized their supporters, and it is estimated that more than half of the votes in the major cities in the second round of the elections swung back in their favour.

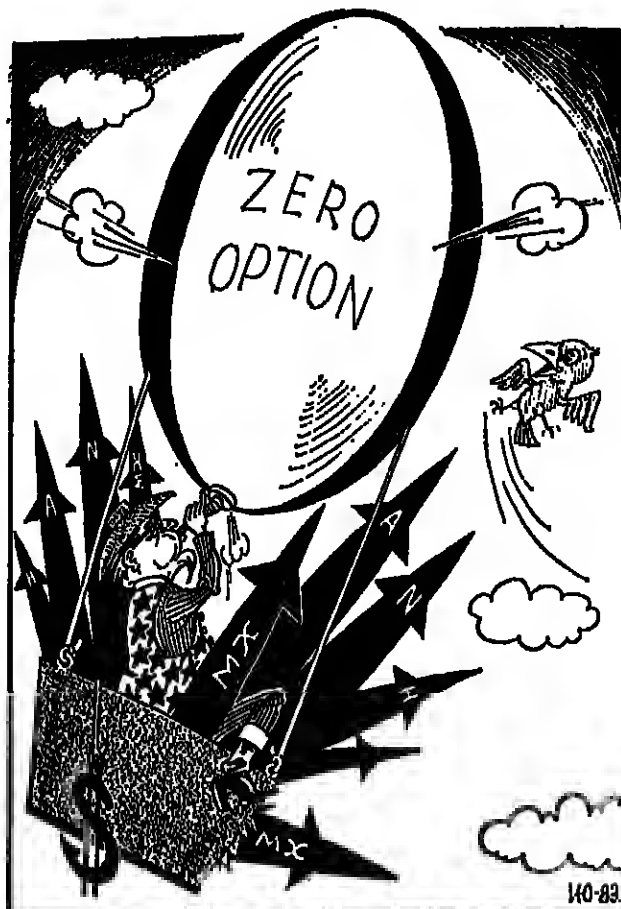
According to statistics released by the Ministry of the Interior, the left-wing will head municipal councils in most major French cities, even

though they have lost 30 towns in the two rounds. It is stressed here that the right-wing have been unable to make good the losses they suffered six years ago in the previous municipal elections, when the parties of the left took over 81 cities with the population of more than 30 thousand people each. Thus, the right-wing have failed to achieve their goals. They have not recovered from their defeat in the 1981 presidential and parliamentary elections and they have failed to cast doubt on the policies of the present government.

Madrid Conference: USSR warns against stalemate

Madrid. Addressing delegates at the Conference which follows up on the CSCE at Helsinki in 1975, on the leader of the Soviet delegation Anatoly Kovalev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, noted that of late, delegates had witnessed attempts to poison the healthy

political atmosphere, to revive the spirit of confrontation and to draw out and even stall the Madrid Conference. A codification of such policies, he said, would raise questions as to the responsibility of all those who do not appreciate the process launched at Helsinki.



No matter how big, zero has to remain of zero value...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Indira Gandhi: THE SUMMIT HAS BEEN A SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1)

growing international tension and the continuing arms race. Commenting on the situation, around Afghanistan, I. Gandhi said, if any country feels endangered, it asks for military help from another state, and this is a prerogative of that country. We should be balanced in our views of Afghanistan, taking into account what is happening in other parts of the world. I. Gandhi expressed serious concern over the growing mil-

itary presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean. The continued militarization of this ocean, including the deployment of nuclear weapons, increases the threat to the security not only of the people in the region, but also of the entire world. The prime minister pointed out that more and more countries and nations, becoming aware of this danger, were conducting a decisive campaign for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

of the above Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, the director of USA finally admitted that CIA director William Casey did take part in the work of a committee, which formulated the programme.

Revelations that are to the point since it is no secret that the programme will be used as an additional channel for giving the CIA-sponsored Liberty and Radio Free Europe stations a new shot in the arm — in fact these radio stations are to get 116,000,000 dollars for improving their techniques of subversive broadcasting and for gathering and processing information of which the CIA makes full use. It is a well-known fact that up to 70 per cent of the "data" obtained by Radio Free Europe winds up with the CIA.

Thus, while still in its infancy, the Washington "programme of democracy and public diplomacy" speaks for itself. It shows up the sham of American claims to "defend democracy" as well as the sham of the appeals by the US administration for peace and arms control. It was devised with the express purpose of "bribe-washing" all campaigns for peace, to make people believe in the mythical "Soviet threat" and to justify the nuclear war plans now being devised by Washington — to be sure, an ignominious and obviously unachievable goal.

Has the CIA anything to do with the programme, was the question that immediately sprung to mind when it was unveiled — and understandably so: the CIA has always had a hand in all of Washington's propaganda operations. The architects of the document reflected this idea out of hand and virtually conceded that any CIA involvement could only discredit the programme. Still not many people were convinced by these assurances. When the same issue came up

Missile modification violates ABM Treaty

New York. The United States has launched a secret strategy plan to deploy anti-ballistic missiles in West Germany. Under this plan, surface-to-air missiles of the Patriot class are to be converted into anti-ballistic weapons by having their computer programmes modified.

The American NBC TV network, says that preparations for the deployment of these missiles are now under way in Frankfurt am Main where they are to be brought next January. This is the first step in the implementation of this 750 million dollar plan.

The deployment of anti-ballistic missiles in Europe violates the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty limiting anti-missile systems. Article 9 of which reads: "...each Party undertakes not to transfer to other States and not to deploy outside its own territory ABM systems or their components limited by this treaty".

The deployment of anti-ballistic missiles in Europe will be a direct violation of the Treaty and P. Warnke, former Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in an NBC interview.

93 per cent of the people in Greece are firmly in favour of dismantling the American military bases in the country, according to a public opinion poll conducted as part of a nationwide campaign of protest against the presence of the American military.

In West Berlin, the leader of the alternative left group in the chamber of deputies has spoken out in favour of creating a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. The proposal was supported by left Democratic Party deputies who stressed the need for an anti-nuclear conference on bolstering confidence and security and disarmament in Europe.

There were 2,200,000 legally registered unemployed in Spain in late February, or nearly 14 per cent of the labour force, according to the country's ministry for labour and social security.

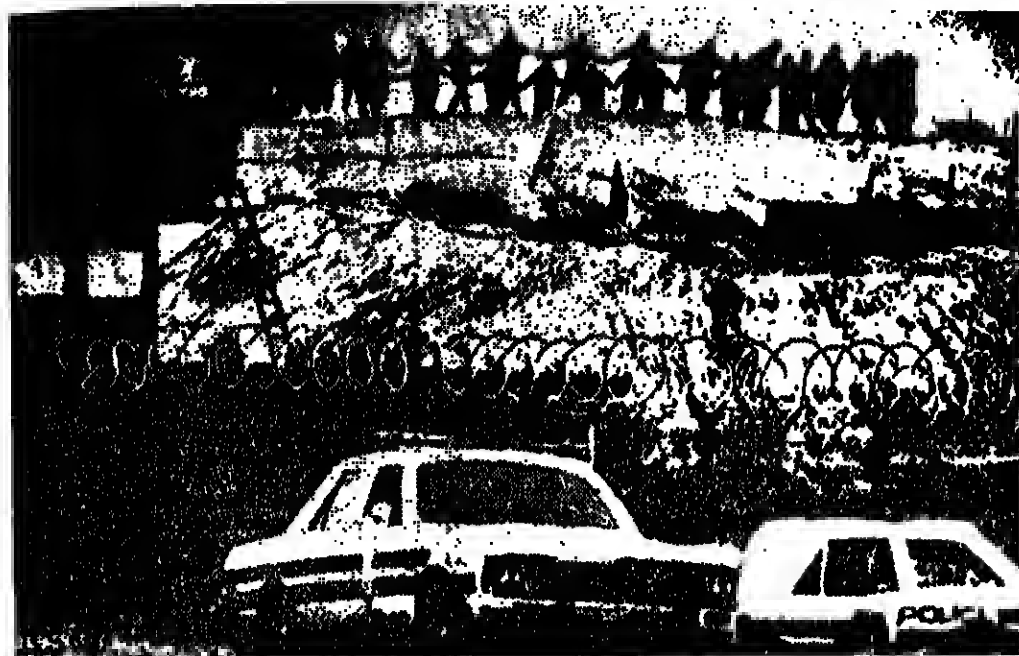
Bulgarian lawyers appeal for Antov's release

Sofia. The Union of Bulgarian Lawyers has issued a statement here in view of the illegal detention of Bulgarian citizen S. Antov by the Italian authorities. It is stressed in the statement that the charges brought against Antov, who is alleged to have been involved in an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, are based solely on the defence given by the former Agca, and have been disproved by the investigation.

Concern is expressed in the statement over the deterioration in S. Antov's state of health and it is pointed out that the use of inhuman methods has been used against him.

The Union of Bulgarian Lawyers has appealed to the Italian government to release S. Antov immediately and to allow him to return to his country.

BRITISH WOMEN STICK TO THEIR PEACE GUNS



The Peace Camp at Greenham Common—a police target.

FACTS and EVENTS

Israel has started to make massive use of the waters of the Litani River for irrigation and for technical purposes. Attempts by observers from the UN Force in Lebanon to stop the plundering of water by Tel Aviv have yielded no results. The Israeli occupation authorities have refused to admit representatives of the UN Force into the Litani River area in the south of Lebanon.

According to the Xinhua news agency, the Chinese engineering-construction corporation dealing with the work of Chinese workers and engineers on a contract basis in other countries is planning a major intensification of its operations. Last year it signed contracts for the construction of 101 projects in 14 countries worth 140,000,000 dollars. In 1982 China received 120,000,000 dollars from these activities.

RIGHT-WING ULTRAS IN THE RAMPAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo. The extreme right-wingers in South Africa are seeking to establish an outright fascist dictatorship in the country. They parade their claim to power under the slogan of preserving intact apartheid in South Africa.

This is how the main aims of the fascist grouping, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, were formulated by its leader, Eugene Terreblanche. Addressing a regular meeting of this paramilitary fascist troop in Pretoria, he called on his accomplices for a "crusade" against the "coloured" population who, he says, threatens the privileges of the white citizens. The new Fuehrer spoke at length about the ARMs's resolve to "re-conquer South Africa by force". We shall not allow the establishment of more Angolan, Mozambican or Kenyan, he declared.

Using the extreme right-wing groupings, the apartheid regime is trying to suppress the struggle for freedom by African patriots and to perpetuate the domination of South Africa by the white minority. The ultras receive guidance from the clandestine fascist society, Broederbond, among whose members is the Prime Minister P. Botha. The society directs the activities of around 800 separate right-wing extremist groups.

MM INFORMATION No. 21, 1983

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHO'S ON TRIAL WITH KLAUS BARBIE

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes as follows: Just who is it in America that has an interest in protecting the immunity of the Nazi murderers? The special services for one want to keep the veteran murderers in their ranks at any price. Others are the reactionary Latin American military, fostered by these same secret services and by the Pentagon, who borrow from the Nazi murderers the experience of warfare against their own peoples. Somewhere behind these two forces there lurks an ominous fascist shadow — an international secret organization set up by the leaders of the Third Reich at the end of World War II to enable nazism to survive after Hitler had been defeated and to find a safe haven for the olimanns, wagners and rauls of this world. They could hardly have survived, however, had the United States complied with its duty as a wartime ally and had Washington not engaged in two-faced play sheltering the murderers from public judgement.

A court in Lyons is now to try the Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie who is charged with "crime against humanity". This means that the whole of humanity is the collective plaintiff. There is no state here that is putting Barbie and the regime that engendered him on trial. In fact, those who allowed him to elude justice and to continue with impunity to commit crimes on another continent are now on trial.

MONOPOLIES IN COURT

Developing states possess considerable natural resources that could serve as a good basis for their growth, writes TASS analyst I. Abramov. But Western transnational corporations make fabulous profits in developing countries by buying up dirt-cheap their natural resources and imposing on them inalienable terms of trade. The export earnings of the young states have decreased 40 billion dollars over the last two years. The prices of raw materials have slumped to the lowest level in the last fifty years. At the same time the prices of Western manufactures have gone up.

As a result the balance of payments deficits of the developing countries have doubled since 1970 to reach 100 billion dollars a year. By forcing down the prices of the export items in young states, by raising customs barriers and interest rates, by demanding open markets in these countries and that they step up imports, the West forces these states to bear the consequences of its economic crises and inflation.

YASSIR ARAFAT: 'OUR STRUGGLE HAS ENTERED A NEW STAGE'

At present, the Americans are trying to pass themselves off as peacemaking intermediaries in the issue of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Facts show, however, that the United States is doing next to nothing to achieve a just settlement of the Middle East problem, stresses PLO Executive Council Chairman Yassir Arafat. Speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY magazine, he stressed that whoever really wanted to solve the problem must first of all jettison the main issue, i.e., secure national rights for the Palestinian people.

The struggle against the Zionist aggressors has entered a new phase. On the political plane, the achievement of a genuine settlement could be facilitated by an international conference on the Middle East, with the PLO being an indispensable participant along with other interested parties. On the other hand, we do not intend to put an end to our armed resistance, Arafat said. The ground is burning under the invaders' feet in the south of Lebanon, as more and more strikes and demonstrations are staged on the West Bank of Jordan.

USA: SELFISH POLICIES

The American policy of wielding the "big stick" to threaten the countries of the Near and Middle East, of forcing their allies to accept the egoistic Transpacific view of the future of their energy supplies, serves the self-seeking interests of American monopolies and Washington's imperial ambitions, PRAYDA writes.

In recent months many foreign observers have raised the question as to whether the Pentagon's fresh explosive game with the Middle East's "oil barrel" is, in addition to other things, one of the elements in American big business strategy designed to further undermine the positions of its West European and Japanese competitors. The fact is that the United States itself has something to learn back on since it possesses its own colossal energy resources, on the one hand, and meets less than 15 per cent of its oil needs from that region, on the other. A military explosion in the Near and Middle East would be fraught with dangerous consequences for the economies of the West European countries and Japan, states the newspaper in conclusion.

OF INTEREST

A cake for 2,000

A mammoth cake in the shape of the spire of the Spassky Tower of the Moscow Kremlin won first prize at a confectionery show recently held at Debrecen, Hungary. The cake, which weighed 800 kilograms and was 1.5 metres high, feeds 2,000 people at a go.

Tao fat for mousing

A famous named Taidhe was awarded the first prize, played by Radio London for the latest contest in Britain. He weighs 19.5 kg and his waist measures 75 centimetres. He is so fat he can't turn his neck, let alone, catch mice.



FASHION

This outfit is pink-lilac consisting of a loose blouse and trousers (left) comes from Hungary.

A selection of clothes for casual wear (right) made by amateur dress designers from the youth clubs of the Doko and Trilokan textile works in the GDR. They were displayed at the annual "Masters of Tomorrow" exhibition held in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEROPOROV

DEMOCRACY WASHINGTON STYLE

As more details of the Washington "programme of democracy and public diplomacy" are coming to light, one becomes increasingly aware of its self-democratic nature and of its attempts to justify the American military intervention in the US administration is out to force the world to accept its terms and to denounce "psychological warfare" against all who disagree with it.

Speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, USA director Charles Wick said he regretted the obscure wording of the programme. I would hardly describe the committee hearings with Wick's participation as being political or the Senators' questions to him as being too trenchant. Still even the cursory discussion was enough to dispense the intentional weakness of the wording and to make it perfectly clear that USA is prepared to spend millions of dollars in support of

the ultra-conservative political forces in the USA and abroad and on so-called peace against the champions of peace and of the arms race freeze.

The programme in question envisages the funding of private groups for general educational exchange. What exactly does this mean? Specifically, that USA gave 428,000 dollars to Claremont College to organise a seminar to work out techniques to attack the movement for freezing nuclear weapons in the United States. As part of the seminar, general educational exchange USA gave 200,000 dollars to the well-known Public Policy Center founded by E. Lohr at Georgetown University.

The above persons are one of the more reprehensible American politicians. President Reagan sought though unsuccessfully to have him appointed chief of the State Department

Human Rights Bureau. Lohr's nomination was opposed both by Democrats and some Republicans owing to his extreme rightist record. This expert on ethics is notorious for his support for the continued arms race, and refers to the peace movement as being a worrisome trend. According to "The Washington Post", Lohr has been given lavish funds to discredit the peace movement.

Has the CIA anything to do with the programme, was the question that immediately sprung to mind when it was unveiled — and understandably so: the CIA has always had a hand in all of Washington's propaganda operations. The architects of the document reflected this idea out of hand and virtually conceded that any CIA involvement could only discredit the programme. Still not many people were convinced by these assurances. When the same issue came up

the ultra-conservative political forces in the USA and abroad and on so-called peace against the champions of peace and of the arms race freeze.

The programme in question envisages the funding of private groups for general educational exchange. What exactly does this mean? Specifically, that USA gave 428,000 dollars to Claremont College to organise a seminar to work out techniques to attack the movement for freezing nuclear weapons in the United States. As part of the seminar, general educational exchange USA gave 200,000 dollars to the well-known Public Policy Center founded by E. Lohr at Georgetown University.

The above persons are one of the more reprehensible American politicians. President Reagan sought though unsuccessfully to have him appointed chief of the State Department

Round the Soviet Union

● AN ART GALLERY HAS BEEN OPEN IN POLOTSK IN BYELORUSSIA IN THE RESTORED 18th-CENTURY EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL. Regular shows of works by Byelorussian masters will be held at the gallery.

● THE ONCE ARID STEPPES OF KABARDINO-BALKAR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC NOW YIELD BUMPER CROPS. With the reconstruction of the first section of the Terek-Kuma irrigation system irrigated land on the farms of this autonomous republic in the Northern Caucasus has been increased by 17,000 hectares. It now amounts to over 120,000 hectares, a third of all the ploughed fields in the area.

● IN TURKMENIA, CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON THE FIRST SECTION OF THE MAISOYE-ASHKABAD-SEZMEH PIPELINE. The 26 km. line crosses desert gulches and on its way from the deposit to the town of Tashkent. The gas pipeline, which is important for the economy of the Central Asian republic, will be fully built by 1984.

● IN THE TOWN OF UKHTA, THE KOMI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC IN THE NORTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THEY HAVE BEGUN MANUFACTURING PREFABRICATED TOWNS TO PROVIDE LIVING QUARTERS FOR PROSPECTORS. The first sets of these prefabricated towns have been delivered by helicopter to the tundra. They include comfortable living quarters, a power station, a bathroom, and a cinema. The scope of geological prospecting in the north is expected to grow, and therefore the manufacture of such items for prospectors is to be doubled.

● AN EXTENSIVE PART OF THE UPPER REACHES OF THE DNIESTER RIVER HAS BEEN DECLARED A PROTECTED AREA OF HISTORICAL INTEREST. The hills here—of which there are nearly three thousand—have turned out to be Slavonic burial mounds dating back to the 9-11 centuries A. D. Archaeologists have unearthed many artifacts here including weapons, helmets, women's jewellery, and household items.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

In the present five-year plan period which ends in 1985 seven research and technological programmes are being implemented to protect the environment, writes *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*. One of them is aimed at analyzing the maximum use as well as processing of industrial refuse and sewage to make them harmless. At present five thousand million tonnes of waste has to be disposed of every year.

It is expected that the fulfilment of the programme will make it possible to recycle 11 per cent of slags from non-ferrous metallurgy by 1985, as against the present share of 3.3 per cent, and that the recycling of refuse from power stations will increase from 10 to 95 per cent.

The newspaper stresses that the recovery of metals, rubber, plastics, paper and other materials results in considerable savings. Aluminium extracted from refuse is eight to ten times cheaper than the metal smelted from bauxites.

It is thought that the implementation of the programme should result in savings of 250 million roubles in the future. There will be increased use of recovered mineral resources, reduction in the area of land taken up by dump heaps, and less damage to the environment.

FACTORY SUBHOLDINGS IN THE USSR

One way to speed up the implementation of the country's Food Programme is to develop subholdings of

factories, says K. Probovoda, deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper and woodworking industry, writing in the *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* newspaper. He advocates small-scale farming run by industrial enterprises as a source of food products. Much is being achieved in this direction of the various enterprises and organizations belonging to our ministry. By the end of last year we had 1,378 subholdings and livestock farms.

Our ministry has joined forces with enterprises to formulate and adopt a programme for developing subholdings up to the year 1990, Probovoda says.

THE ARGUMENT FOR SPACE WOMEN

This problem is pondered over by the cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, in *Moskovskaya Pravda*, who argues that women's participation in space flight is fully justified. For instance, part of the programme for which our crew trained was especially designed for women. It is thought that a woman can distinguish more shades and colour combinations with her naked eye than a man. The woman has a sharper memory and thus can find her bearings more easily. So I think, soon become routine. I also believe that it is not one's sex that should determine one's occupation, but rather one's degree of preparedness for it, in other words, the degree of one's professionalism and skill. These are the only factors that should be taken into account when assessing someone's fitness for a particular job. One should put all one's heart into one's job, doing it every day better than the day before.

Very soon express trains will appear in Riga and Perm. The cost of building new lines pays off handsomely, Batygin stresses.

That a woman can operate normally in outer space has now been proved — her work in a spaceship is equal to that of a man, Savitskaya concludes.

STREET CARS STILL DESIRABLE

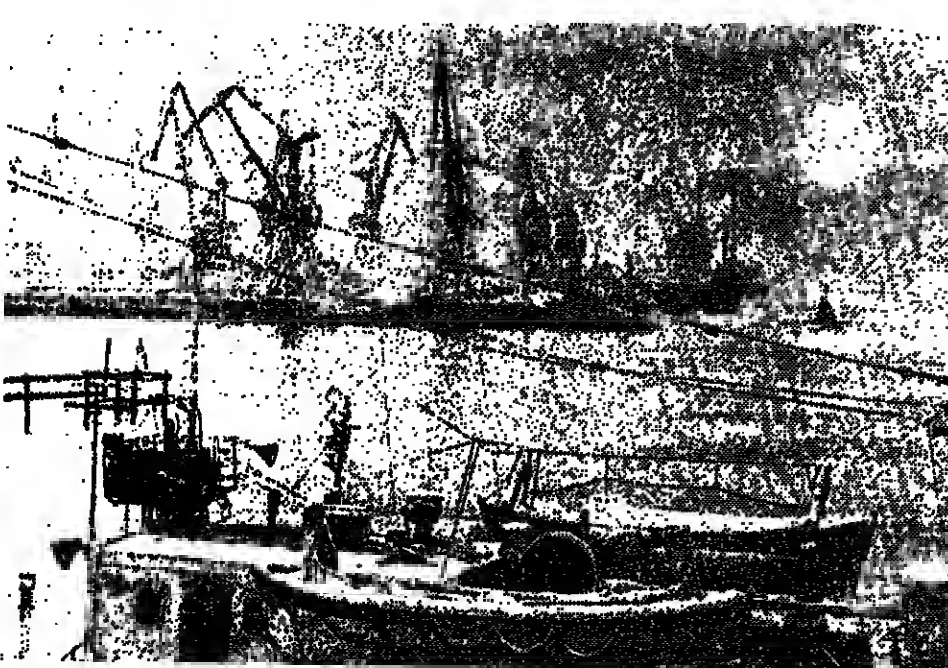
Of all the kinds of public transport the tram is the oldest. Before the 40s the tram accounted for about 70 per cent of all passengers carried in the USSR. Today, with the advent of the bus, the trolleybus and the Metro it carries ten times less passengers. It is doomed to oblivion.

No, writes journalist A. Batygin in *Pravda*. The tram still has its uses. It is impossible to do without it in a number of cases — in the suburbs and new residential areas, for instance, it is indispensable. It doesn't pollute the atmosphere, on the contrary it cleans it. It can cope with a lot of passenger traffic. A two-car tram carries as many as 15 thousand passengers an hour in one direction as compared to the bus which carries 3 to 5 thousand and the trolleybus carrying 3 to 7 thousand.

There was a time, writes Batygin, when a lot of people said trams should be done away with. Today the situation has changed. New express tram lines have been built in Saratov and Kiev. Traffic speed has been increased considerably in Saratov where the tram carries over ten thousand passengers every hour in one direction.

Very soon express trains will appear in Riga and Perm. The cost of building new lines pays off handsomely, Batygin stresses.

Murmansk: PORT BEYOND THE ARCTIC CIRCLE



The Arctic city of Murmansk which lies on the coast of the Kola Gulf, in the Barents Sea, is fairly young. It is actually no older than the Soviet state. It was from here that the Arctic began its conquest and industrialization, on a large scale. From a small port Murmansk has developed into a large Arctic industrial centre already before the war. Now its seaport, which is ice-free and is therefore open to shipping all the year round, is one of the largest in the country. Every year hundreds of Soviet and foreign cargo ships call at the port. From here cargoes are sent to various corners of the Arctic. Murmansk is also a fishing centre with a fast developing fishing industry. Photo by Viktor Varonin

COTTON FIELDS ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Patches of mountainous virgin land in the foothills of Tien Shan have been transformed into cotton fields in the Andizhan Region in Uzbekistan.

Fertilizer was laid over 400 hectares cleaned of stones which were then meticulously prepared for spring planting. Experiments conducted last year have shown that cotton grows better on the plains and produces a steadier yield.

Pumping stations have been built to irrigate the high-alti-

tude plantations. The use of drip irrigation has helped save water. 1.5 times less water is needed in these plantations.

OIL FROM RECORD DEPTHS

For the first time a floating platform has extracted oil from the Caspian Sea at a depth of 113 metres whereas previously this could only be done to a depth of one hundred.

This is now possible following the installation of a new floating platform which does not have fixed props on the seabed but is supported by two cigar-shaped pontoons.

Drilling is controlled by instruments at the mouth of the well and an underwater television network inside it. Special attachments offset the oscillations caused by waves and al-

low the crew in operation even on stormy days which were quite characteristic of last winter.

The deepest oil field in the Caspian, the "Apel 29th" has attracted a large number of prospectors with lots of equipment including many drilling platforms. Also, major stationary platforms have been drilling a further three wells.

A 14-kilometre pipeline links this expanding field to Nefteyanyo Kamsi, the offshore city built on posts.

The field is pumped from there to the mainland.

The first is pumped from there to the mainland.

STEEL QUENCHED BY POLYMERS

Even Damascus steel will become harder after being hardened by a technology introduced at the Kirovsky Zavod factory, in Leningrad. Instead of mineral oils they use a polymer, that is soluble in water, for tempering, having set up a plant that produces enough polymer not only for factory uses, but for other enterprises too.

This method enhances the steel's mechanical properties by fifteen per cent, which means longer life for the products into which it is made. To date polymer baths are possible only for certain types of alloyed steel but, in due course, it is planned to quench all high-grade steels using the new technology, which was co-invented by the factory and the Irkutsk Organic Chemistry Institute of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

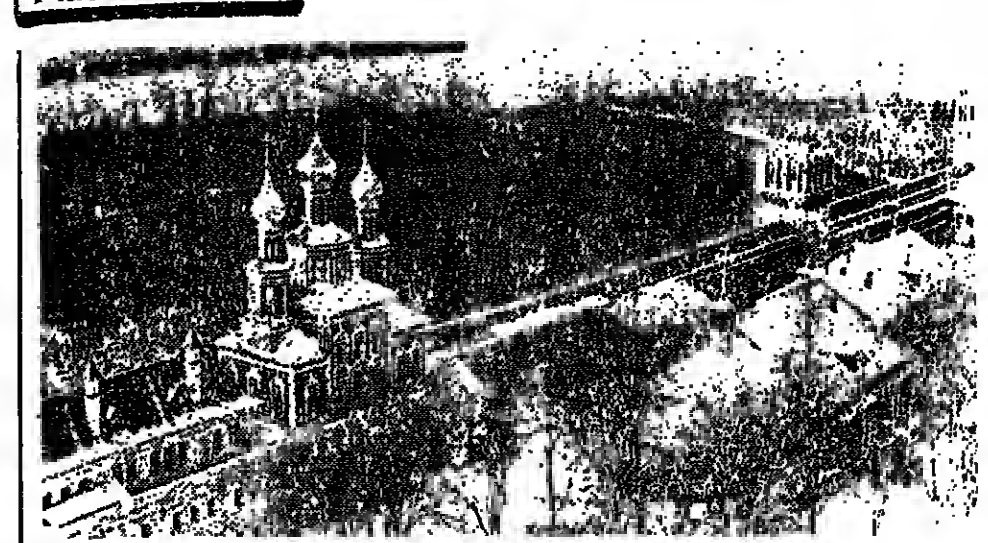
COMPUTER DOWN ON THE FARM

Today automated livestock farms run by computer are a reality. The "Komfort-251", for example, is the prototype of future comprehensive systems which will manage large livestock farms.

The new device automatically maintains the conditions needed to ensure the quick growth of animals. It can handle hundreds of pigs at a time, as well as supervising the preparation and distribution of fodder, maintaining equipment and conveyor belts in running order, regulating temperature and airing piglets' breeding pens. It switches on special irradiation lamps which replace sunlight and are good for young animals in a weak state as well as units disinfecting the premises.

"Komfort-251" will help livestock specialists tend adult animals as well as to raise young animals. Future prospects for the computer hold out even more potential—it will look after all production operations on the farm, automate the preparation and distribution of fodder, milk cows and improve the conditions in which animals are kept at large agroindustrial complexes.

Places to visit



The Intercession Church — above-the-gate (17th century), the convent walls and towers.

Novodevichy convent — museum



Old monuments restored on the Volga

Tourists who this year take a trip down the Volga, will see the old Assumption Cathedral of Vyazninsk at all its former beauty and splendour. Restorers have completed their work on this 16th-century architectural monument which rises from an island at the point where the Volga River flows into the Volga. Vyazninsk, a town in the Tatar Autonomous Republic, was founded over 400 years ago.

How many 'Apostles'?

A previously unknown copy of "The Apostles", the first Russian printed book published in 1664 by the pioneer of printing, Ivan Fedorov, has been discovered in the repository of the local lore and history museum in the town of Ustyuzhny, in the north of the country. This precious item was found by researchers from the Lenin-

Rose named Rainbow

Experts believe that there are several thousand species of roses but only a few can supply the precious rose oil. There is now a new rose of this type grown by experts from the Chinese (Ukrainian). High hopes are held of the rose which they called Raduga (Rainbow). It is easily reproduced, grows quickly, and yields a large number of heavy rosebuds, promising a good harvest.

The Novodevichy convent was founded to celebrate a victory over foreign invaders in 1524 and Russia's recovery of the town of Smolensk. Standing on a bank of the Moskva River, it is securely protected by thick walls with 12 towers.

Many historical events are connected with the convent. This is where the Russian Tsar Boris Godunov was crowned. Tatyana Solov, sister of Peter the Great, was shut up in the convent for having attempted to usurp power, and Tsarina Yevdokiya Lopukhina, Peter the Great's first wife, spent the last years of her life here in its grace.

The mammoth three-domed Smolensky Cathedral at Novodevichy resembles the Assumption Cathedral in the Moscow Kremlin. Of great value are the old paintings devoted to the victories of the Russian armies. The cathedral has a magnificent multifaceted golden iconostasis and a floor of cast-iron decorative slabs.

It now houses a branch of the History Museum and boasts works by the 17th-century Russian artist Ushakov as well as wall paintings by Yelizarov.

SPECTACLES FOR IMPROVED VISION

Ophthalmologists at the Odessa Institute for Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy have invented spectacles for people with differing eye refraction, i.e. those whose images in one or both eyes are completely out of focus.

The device is powerless to blind two different images into one. To achieve this, one must give a person so-called binocular or stereoscopic sight — and like new space film the bill.

That's what's said in additional lenses which correct the image fixed behind the main lenses. Thanks to the space some 5,000 people in Odessa have had their vision totally restored.

VOLCANIC DROSS FOR USE IN CONSTRUCTION

Laboratory research indicated that perlite can be replaced with volcanic dross of which there are ample resources to the foothills of the Kamchatka Volcano 25 kilometres from the city. Isolation panels made of the dross with the use of special resins are a good match for perlite ones.

The first thousand cubic metres of the material were

Science and technology

ELECTRONICS MONITORS

CONDITIONS IN THE MINE

Scientists in Donetsk have designed an electronic system for continuously monitoring the conditions in a coal mine.

The principles of remote warning and control ensure both versatility and high performance: it needs only 2.2 seconds to poll three hundred sensors placed throughout mining shafts to measure various parameters including temperature and concentrations of mining gas. The electronic information concerning the conditions in the mine are immediately shown on a large display at a control panel.

The system knows "by heart" all the typical accident-prone situations possible at a mine and upon recognizing any hazardous situation it alarms using special lights or colours substances contained in phials. If necessary, the monitor breaks a phial spreading the smell all through the mine in a matter of minutes.

CORRECTIONS TO THE MAP

OF ANTARCTICA

The map of Antarctica will become more accurate thanks to the work of scientists from Leningrad. The new map, they propose, is specially tailored for the Polar regions.

The usual methods of finding the coordinates on that continent are cumbersome. The difficulty is that Antarctica has a few seasons and a few types. Although changes of temperature, air density, pressure, and other characteristics of the atmosphere cause distortions in the electromagnetic rays used in surveying.

A set of correction tables, formulas and mathematical interrelations devised in Leningrad makes it possible to determine a reduced trajectory of the ray and its propagation velocity.

THE MARINE

ORIGIN OF LAKES

Estonian scientists have cracked the mystery of the origin of the numerous lakes on the Baltic coast. Most of them are remnants of the sea which has been receding for thousands of years.

Caulogists found rich deposits of arctic muds in the coastal lakes, which were almost identical to those retrieved from the Baltic. The study of flora and fauna is a further pointer of the sea origin of many of the lakes. Many marine animals and plants have adapted well to life in fresh water over the ages.

It has been established that the western part of Estonia, as well as the Moonisund Archipelago, grew by some 2 to 2.5 millimetres each year. And this was the main reason for the sea's recession.

There will also be a change in the quality of robots: hard programmable robots will be supplemented by smarter versions. Robot technology is used in the first place in labour-consuming, hazardous industries: in foundries, for instance, in welding and in the production of paints and varnishes.

While complex robots are designed by large design bureaus, simpler models are developed on the floor itself. About 200 mechatronics, for instance, have been installed at the Baikalovo clock factory: each Leningrad United into a single automatic complex, they assemble four million watches a year. Meanwhile five hundred of the factory workers have been relieved from monotonous assembly operations. After retraining they were transferred to other jobs without any loss in wages. Over the 100 five-year plan period (1976-80) almost 5 million workers were relieved from manual operations.

VIEWPOINT

WORKING CONDITIONS TO BE IMPROVED

Ivan BURLATSKY, deputy chief of the labour protection division at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions

Over recent years thousands of old factories have been re-equipped and many new modern plants built in this country. The process goes on, with the trade unions being directly involved in these transformations.

Q: What are the main trends in this work?

A: Every industry got together with the central committee of its respective trade union to draw up plans for improving working conditions and labour protection for factory and office workers in the present five-year plan period (1981-85). They provide for the re-equipping of many enterprises, for the elimination of hazards at work, for the building of preventive treatment centres, etc. These measures will result in improved labour conditions for about 45 million workers.

Q: Where does the money come from?

A: It is allocated from the state budget, from the central and regional funds of ministries and departments, as well as from the development funds of certain enterprises.

The allocations for comprehensive measures to improve working conditions amount to about 47,000 million roubles during the current five-year plan period.

In the current five-year plan period the State Planning Committee of the USSR has approved special task programmes designed to decrease the volume of manual labour in every industry and has introduced annual statistical reports on the subject.

Over the national economy as a whole it is planned in which 14 per cent of manual workers over to more productive jobs — four times more than in the preceding five years. A longer term national programme — up to 1995, is under preparation.

Q: What is being done in such promising fields as robot technology?

A: The first serious steps in this direction were taken in the current five-year plan period: 3.7 thousand robots were manufactured in 1981; 5.4 thousand in 1982, while 7.7 thousand are planned for 1983. By the end of 1985 the number of robots should top the 50 thousand mark.

There will also be a change in the quality of robots: hard programmable robots will be supplemented by smarter versions. Robot technology is used in the first place in labour-consuming, hazardous industries: in foundries, for instance, in welding and in the production of paints and varnishes.

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ENTERTAINMENT

KONSTANTIN RAIKIN'S 'FACES'

The Raikin Theatre is a household name for the State Minus Theatre company, which moved recently from Leningrad to Moscow. The Theatre's new Moscow home is the Olympic Village concert hall.

Set up forty years ago, the company has been led since its foundation by Arkady Raikin, a brilliant director, who is also the Theatre's main actor and a remarkable master of Soviet satire.

'Faces', a two part improvisation of the State Minus Theatre's opening production in Moscow, is also Konstantin Raikin's (Arkady's son) first independent work for the Theatre.

Raikin Jr. decided to join his father's company less than a year ago after making a name for himself as an actor of exceptional talent at the Sovremennik Theatre.

I am often asked whether it is difficult to live up to my name, Kostya says. Of course it is difficult, but in the world of the theatre this name belongs not to me but to my father — indeed it has now taken on an independent existence of its own as a major entity in the show business world. From the very



A scene from 'Faces'.

first day that I started to study I understood that I must develop my own manner of acting. Only in this way could I live up to the name which I had inherited strictly by virtue of my birth. It was this that made me choose the world of the theatre rather than that of show business. I

hope to combine what I have learnt at the Sovremennik with my present day pursuits, i.e. to combine variety, the most democratic form of theatre, with the psychological problems of straight drama. This is what we are aiming to achieve in 'Faces'.

SPIVAKOV RETURNS FROM TRIUMPHANT FRENCH TOUR

Soviet violinist Vladimir Spivakov has just returned from an eminently successful tour of France.

Accompanied by pianist Boris Bakhirev, a teacher from the Moscow Conservatoire, Spivakov gave his first solo concert in Lyons, Paris and in the town of Lagny-sur-Marne. He played music by Beethoven, Stravinsky, and Shnitke.

The Lyons newspaper 'Le Progrès' describes Spivakov as one of the best Soviet violinists and a worthy successor to Oistrakh and Kogan. 'Le Figaro' of Paris says that 'the sound of his violin is the best in the

world'. 'He is a splendid virtuoso performer', continues 'Quotidien de Paris'. In the 'Le Monde' emphasizes Spivakov's perfect piano accompaniment and, on behalf of his audiences writes that it is forward to hearing the Soviet violinist in a solo concert. The art of Vladimir Spivakov is highly appreciated in France. The news that he will be extending the musical festival in Lyons this summer towards the Virtuosi of Moscow, to orchestra, which he led four years ago, has been very received by French musicians.

THE LITHUANIAN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

On March 17, 18 and 19 the Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra will be playing works by Vivaldi, Bach, Mozart and Mendelssohn as well as by the Lithuanian composers Ciurlionis, Bajoras and Kutavicius at the Grand and Small Halls of the Moscow Conservatoire. Also taking part in the concerts will be the well-known Soviet musicians—pianist Dmitry Baskin and the violinist Sergei Stadler, winner of the 7th Tchaikovsky International Competition.

The Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra was set up in 1950 by

Saulius Sondeckis, who is now leader and a professor at the Vilnius Conservatoire.

The orchestra's wide-ranging repertoire focuses on early modern music, the latter mainly by Lithuanian composers.

The orchestra has been invited to Austria, Britain, Spain, the USA, France, West Germany, Finland as well as socialist countries and has been invited to major international chamber music festivals.

Natalya ZAKHAROVA

FILM MAKERS COOPERATE

Joint productions feature on the 1983 plan for cooperation between Soviet and GDR film makers.

Film shows will be held in both countries. Soviet film makers will attend the annual international film festival in Leipzig, while their GDR counterparts have been invited to the 14th National Film Festival and to the 13th Moscow International Film Festival.

The film makers of both countries will cooperate in marking the 105th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, as well as the centenary of his death.

THE ALAN FOLK DANCE ENSEMBLE FROM NORTH OSSETIA

The North Ossetian Alan folk dance ensemble, which will soon be celebrating its 45th anniversary has undertaken many successful foreign and domestic tours. Just back from a long concert tour it is now busy rehearsing new numbers.

This is a very important period for us, says ensemble leader A. Bayeva. We are mounting a new concert programme to mark the 60th anniversary of the autonomy of North Ossetia. The jubilee will coincide with another testing occasion — the second all-Russian competition of professional folk dance ensembles. We

are now working on a new programme of dances from the fraternal republics. We are currently preparing the choreographic composition 'My Homeland' and will soon start work on new Russian, Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Kabardinian and Checheno-Ingush dances as well as on those of other peoples of the USSR.

Nearly half of our repertoire consists of dances from the fraternal republics. We are currently preparing the choreographic composition 'My Homeland' and will soon start work on new Russian, Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Kabardinian and Checheno-Ingush dances as well as on those of other peoples of the USSR.



Alan presenting a folk dance.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



Black and white portraits of American composer and pianist George Gershwin and Franz Joseph Haydn (photos) were among the items on display at a recent exhibition of political drawings by GDR artist Herbert Sendborg. The show which was put on at the Central Artists Club in Moscow, featured over 70 graphic sheets.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Music. Soviet pianist Emil Gilels was recently a big success in London. The Royal Festival Hall, the venue for the concert, was filled to overflowing for his original interpretation of works by Brahms and Schumann.

Films. The movie '36 Chowringhee Lane' has opened a Week of Indian Films at Moscow's Udmurt cinema. It is to be followed by 'These Torrid Encounters', 'The Kingdom of Diamonds', 'The Singer', etc., as well as by the documentary, 'The Grand Indian Film Bazaar'.

Theatre. Students at the directing department of the Central Drama Institute of China have mounted a production of Chekhov's 'Sea Gull'. The young directors, wrote the 'China Daily', have produced a lively complex play by a Russian playwright and writer whose works have been missing from the Chinese stage for over 20 years now.

'LA TRAVIATA' ON SCREEN. A film version of 'La Traviata', the Verdi opera, produced by Franco Zeffirelli, the noted Italian film director and opera producer, is now being shown at cinemas in Europe. Among those taking part are the New York Metropolitan Opera Orchestra and the Soviet dancers Yekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasylov, who appear in the ballet scenes.

WHAT'S ON?

March 15-18

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 15 — A variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 16 — Rimsky-Korsakov, 'The Tsar's Bride' (opera). 18 — Delibes, 'Coppelia' (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 16 — Wagner, 'Das Rheingold' (opera). 17 — Tchaikovsky, 'The Nutcracker' (ballet). 18 — Verdi, 'Ugo Borgia in maschera' (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 17 — Tchaikovsky, 'The Queen of Spades' (opera). 18 — Adam, Delibes, 'Coppelia' (ballet). Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St). 15 — Karayev, 'The Fiery Gascar' (opera). 18 — Suppe, 'Donna Juana' (Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre performance). 17 — Kalman, 'The Gypsy Princess'. 18 — Kalman, 'Evening Visitors'.

FILMS

For Those Living (Sverdlovsk Film Studio, USSR).

BUSINESS

VERSATILE LINKS

Sofracop is negotiating with Soviet organizations on several projects. Gabriel Eguine, head of the French firm's Moscow office, told our correspondent. This specifically refers to the production of liquid fuel through gasification of low-calorie coals, new processes for the use of water in agriculture, the production of mineral fertilizer, as well as to other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. In addition, talks are afoot on buying Soviet licenses for the production of eight medicines, as well as sales to the USSR of some French weapons.

SOVIET AIR CONDITIONERS FOR EXPORT

The well-designed, well-adapted air conditioners manufactured at the Baku factory in Soviet Azerbaijan, are deservedly popular in Australia. Last year alone, the Australian firm of Tekma purchased 12 thousand conditioners from the Soviet Union.

Soviet trade cooperation with Australia continues successfully. In 1983, for instance, Tekma has again signed a contract for the purchase of Soviet air conditioners.

The Baku-manufactured conditioners are also in demand in other countries. The Swiss firm of ATKO has bought three thousand conditioners of Soviet make, the Jordanian NTCO — two thousand, and the Communist Republic of Cuba — 20 thousand.

Last year, the first consignments of Soviet conditioners were dispatched to Britain and to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Polish Chamber for Foreign Trade: achievements and prospects

A press conference was held at the Polish Embassy in Moscow, summing up the work of the Polish Chamber for Foreign Trade and of its office in the USSR over the past year and detailing the plan of activities for 1983. Office director W. Kasull stressed that the plans for 1983 had been basically fulfilled.

The Soviet Union hosted a number of shows and symposiums at which the Soviet public, specialists and experts learnt of the achievements and export possibilities of Polish industry.

Kashinev hosted the national show 'Made in Poland', 'The Days of Polish Technology' were held in Minsk. Another 30 exhibitions of Polish manufactured goods were held in the USSR.

This year there are plans to hold 'Days of Polish Technology' in Baku and Leningrad. For the 34th time the USSR will host a show of export items 'Made in Poland', to be held in Riga. Poland is planning to mount 20 shows and 11 symposiums in different Soviet cities and to attend 12 specialized international shows in the USSR.

vs Central Army Club. USSR championship, 7 p.m.

BANDY. Olimpiyskiy Stadium (18 Olimpiyskiy Prospekt). 18 — USSR championship. (A League). Moscow vs Krasnoyarsk Yenisei, 7 p.m.

JUDO. Palace of Weightlifting, Central Army Club. 18 — USSR championship. (A League). Moscow vs Krasnoyarsk Yenisei, 6 p.m.

WEATHER

March 15-18

Warm and mostly dry in Moscow and region. Wind W and SW, 3-7 mps. Night temperatures around 0°C and between 4° and 8°C during the day.

Spring is very much in evidence in the west of the country, with sunny weather in Byelorussia, the Baltic republics and the Ukraine and daytime temperatures of between 7° and 15°C.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY. Central Stadium, Palace of Sport. 17 — Moscow Dynamo

vs Central Army Club. USSR championship, 7 p.m.

TRANSPORT HOURS

March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.

March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 2 kopeks.

March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 1 kopek.

March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 0 kopeks.

March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 0 kopeks.

March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 0 kopeks.

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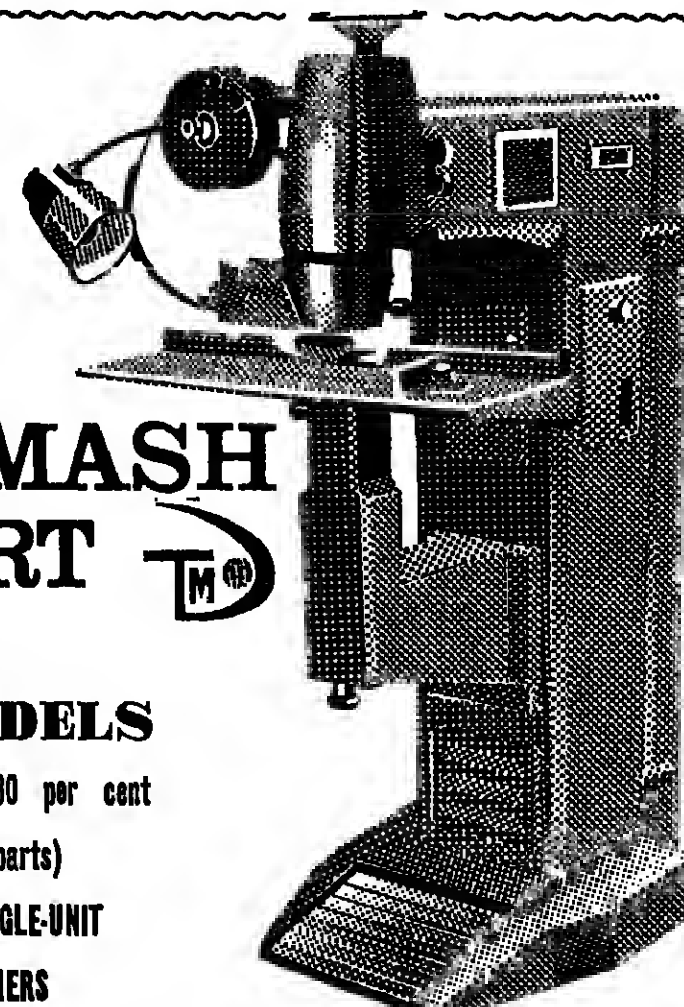
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March 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 0 kopeks.

FOR EFFICIENCY, ACCURACY, STRENGTH

of book and magazine units, corrugated or hard board boxes, plywood boxes: in wire-stitching



TECHMASH EXPORT

NINE MODELS

OF STANDARDIZED (80 per cent

exchangeable parts)

ALL-PURPOSE SINGLE-UNIT

WIRE STITCHERS

BPSh-30	TPSh-30S	TPSh-50S	TPSh-80S	TPSh-120S	TPSh-80D
		TPSh-50N	TPSh-80N		

Slitting head outreach, mm, not below	300	300	500	800	1200	800
Work thickness, mm	0.2-25	0.2-14	0.2-14	0.2-14	0.2-14	0.2-25
Slitting stick, mm	0.5-1.2	0.5-1.0	0.8-1.0	0.8-1.0	0.8-1.0	0.9-1.2
Wire diameter	—	—	2.5x0.5	2.5x0.5	2.5x0.5	—
band width and thickness	—	—	2.5x0.5	2.5x0.5	2.5x0.5	—
Working speed, cycles/min	250	190	190	190; 220	250	250
Motor, kW	—	0.37	all Models	—	—	—
Dimensions, mm						
length	810	810	1320	1400	1800	1600
width	400	400	710	710	710	710
height	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
Weight, kg	240	240	300	310	360	380

ALL MODELS FEATURE THE SAME STITCHING HEAD OFFERING LONGITUDINAL, TRANSVERSE AND DIAGONAL STITCHES.

35, Mostilmovskaya Ul. 117330 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 143-80-00; 143-87-51 Telex 411068 TECH SU; 41128 TECEX SU

Giant temple of modern metallurgy

'It is a giant temple of modern metallurgy', says the Algerian 'El Moudjahid' newspaper, referring to the metallurgical complex built with technical and economic assistance from the USSR to El-Hadjar in north-eastern Algeria.

In 1982, output of steel from the complex, the first enterprise in Algerian heavy industry, increased by 55 per cent compared with the previous year, and almost reached the designed

output of one million tonnes. The output of coke, some of which is exported, exceeded by two per cent above the planned figure. The complex's main output, however, is rolled steel for the engineering and construction industries as well as pipes for the rapidly developing oil and gas industry and tin for food packaging. Indeed, 50 per cent of the country's needs in steel come from El-Hadjar.

Ships from the GDR

The GDR Volkswerft shipyards have launched the first refrigerated-trawler of the Atlantic-333 type, intended for the USSR, featuring the latest in fishing and processing equipment. The sea-going Merkur-2 container ship was built at another GDR shipyard, Warnow-Werft, and the Matthe-Thesen Werft now build the modernized Kistal-2 floating fish factories.

This year the USSR will be supplied with dozens of GDR-made ships of various designations while the GDR will buy large batches of shipping equipment and automobiles and units from this country.

'International Economic Organizations' handbook

The Moscow University publishing house has put a new handbook, 'International Economic Organizations', systematizing and describing the existing international economic organizations of the socialist states, as well as UN organizations and those of the capitalist and developing nations (Moscow: 1982—424 p.).

The publication contains a list of international economic organizations as well as an alphabetical index of abbreviations in Russian and foreign languages.

Soviet-Finnish nuclear power engineering

The Lovisa nuclear plant built in southern Finland is a major Soviet-Finnish cooperation project in the field of the joint construction of industrial enterprises.

It was six years ago that the Lovisa-1 nuclear plant was included in Finland's power grid, but cooperation between Soviet and Finnish power engineers started much earlier. Lovisa chief engineer Heikki Jokinen told a TASS correspondent. Many Finnish experts at the plant, he included, were trained in the Soviet Union. Scientists, designers, engineers and builders from both countries worked simultaneously on the blueprints for the complex.

Lovisa's first unit came into service six years ago, he stressed, and how the entire 880 MW complex accounts for up to 30 per cent of Finland's power production.